



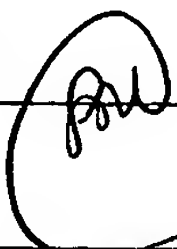
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/028,419	12/21/2001	Joseph Vanniasinkam	M-9340 US	3557
22852	7590	11/30/2005	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			KIANNI, KAVEH C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2883	

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/028,419	<b>Applicant(s)</b> VANNIASINKAM ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Kianni C. Kaveh	<b>Art Unit</b> 2883	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 May 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

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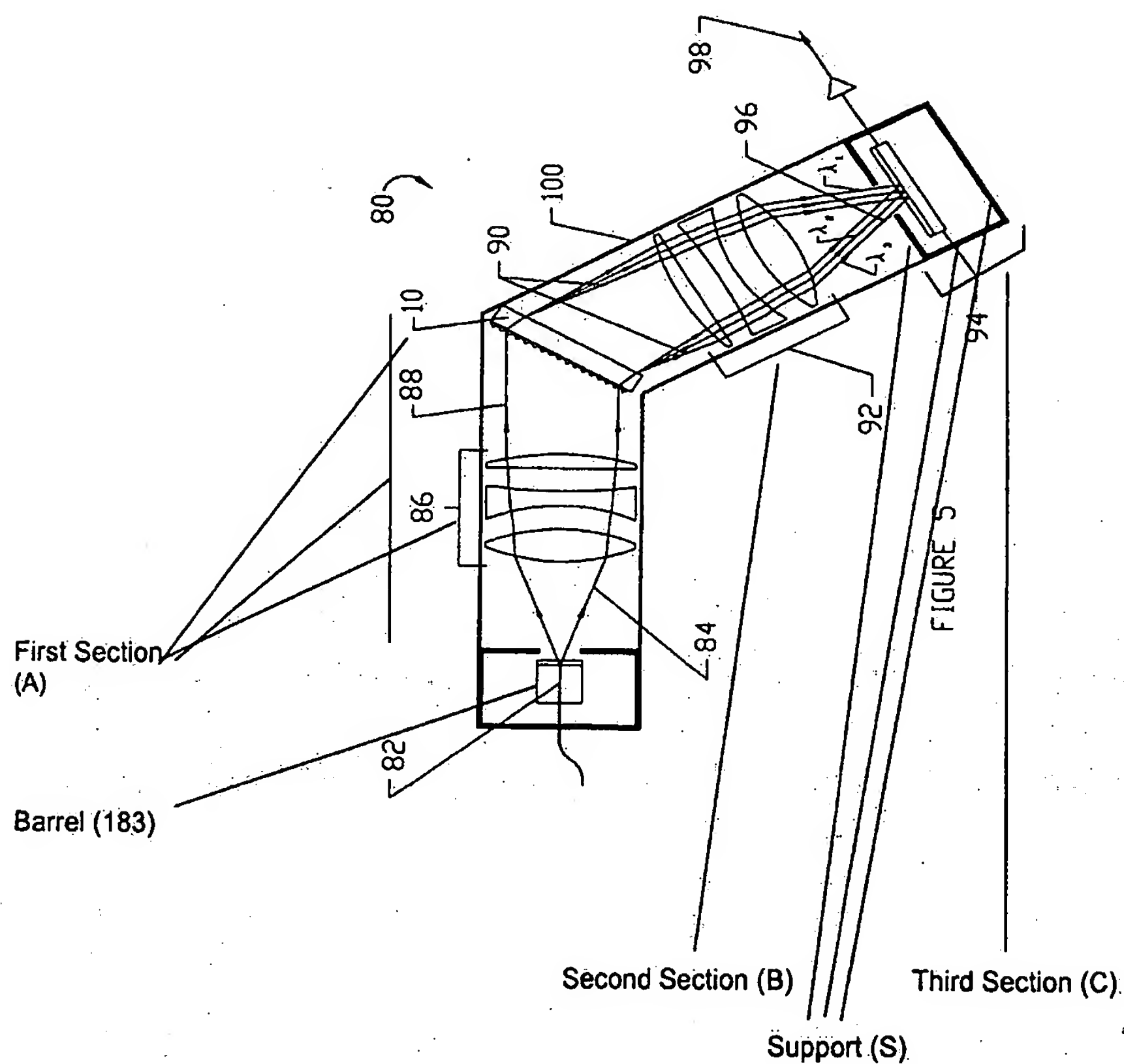
Applicant's canceling of claims 16-22 in the amendment/response submitted on 9/14/05 is acknowledged.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).



Claims 1-15 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kramer (US 6583934).

Regarding claims 1-6 and 12-13, Kramer teaches a demultiplexer (shown in at least figure 28 and see also above figure), comprising:

a first section A capable of receiving a WDM beam (see fig 5, item first section A containing lens assembly 86 and grating 10 for receives WDM beam via fiber 82; see also col. 13, lines 48-52),

a diffraction grating 10 integrally formed with the first section A (shown in fig. 5, item diffraction grating 10 integrally formed in the first section via housing 100), the WDM beam 88 being directed onto the internal surface of the diffraction grating 10 (shown in fig. 5, item 10 receives WDM beam), the diffraction grating/means 10 providing

angularly separated beams  $\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$  on the external surface of the diffraction grating 10;

a second section B (see second section for collimating and focusing diffracted beam 90) integrally formed with the first section A; and

a third section C integrally formed with the second section B, the third section C

positioned relative to the first section C to receive spatially separated light beams 90 of

a selected diffraction order  $\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$  from the diffraction grating 10 (shown in fig. 5, item

third section C receives spatially separated light beams of a selected diffraction order

$\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$  from the diffraction grating 10);

wherein the first section A, the second section B, the third section C, and the diffraction

grating 10 are integrally formed as a single piece (see fig. 5, wherein the first section A,

the second section B, and the third section C are integrally formed as a single piece in a housing 100);

Kramer further teaches wherein the reflective surface is coated external to the first

section with thin/reflective/gold film to enhance internal reflection of the WDM beam

(see col. 10, line 66-col. 11, line 15).

However, Kramer, in the first embodiment, does not specifically teach wherein the above single piece a molded single piece; a reflective surface coated with a silver/reflective film, integrally formed on the first section that directs the WDM beam received into the first section onto a bottom surface of the diffraction gating; wherein the third section includes a focusing lens that has support around it. Nevertheless, Kramer's demultiplexer have a reflective surface integrally formed on the first section that directs the WDM beam received into the first section onto a bottom surface of the diffraction gating (see fig. 18 and 19, item reflector 15 and grating 15') that the reflecting surface is coated with a reflecting coating such as gold or aluminum (see col. 9, line 66-col. 11, line 5); Kramer further states that appropriate lens assembly combinations will be apparent to those skilled in the art (see col. 16, 3<sup>rd</sup> parag.). The examiner does not give patentable weight to the limitation '**molded**' since the word 'molded' implies that the above demultiplexer was made through molding process. The device multiplexere is a product claim and what is important is the integrated product itself and how it functions not how or which process was used to make it (see MPEM 2144.04); futher, the presence of process limitations on product claims, which product does not otherwise patentably distinguish over prior art, cannot impart patentability to the product *In re Stephens*, 145 USPQ 656 (CCPA 1965). See also 2113 Product-by-Process Claims: "[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir.

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1985) (citations omitted) (Claim was directed to a novolac color developer. The process of making the developer was allowed. The difference between the inventive process and the prior art was the addition of metal oxide and carboxylic acid as separate ingredients instead of adding the more expensive pre-reacted metal carboxylate. The product-by-process claim was rejected because the end product, in both the prior art and the allowed process, ends up containing metal carboxylate. The fact that the metal carboxylate is not directly added, but is instead produced in-situ does not change the end product). Thus, It is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to combine different embodiments of Kramer's teachings such as by replacing the grating 10 with that of double grating 250 in which item 15 functions as a reflector and use a silver coating rather than a gold or aluminum, and further, as a matter of design choice, place a lens around the support section S aperture (see above figure) of third section in order to construct a demultiplexing system that includes the above limitations, and since such coating would have essentially the same functional effect and since such demultiplexing system would provide a surface relief/aligner transmission grating with improved durability with a highly diffraction efficiency performance (col. 2, lines 21-24 and 57-62).

- The statements advanced in claims 1-6 and 12-13, above, as to the applicability and disclosure of Kramer are incorporated herein as follows:

Regarding claims 7-11 and 14-15, Kramer further teaches wherein the first section includes an integrally formed collimating lens 86 integrally formed into the single piece, the integrally formed collimating lens 86 collimating the WDM beam received

from an optical fiber (shown fig. 6, item 86); further including a barrel (see fig. 5 also 10A, the barrel 183 containing fiber) integrally formed with the first section A, the barrel capable of receiving an optical fiber and aligning the optical fiber with the collimating lens 86 (see at least fig. 5, item barrel containing/receives fiber and aligns it with the collimating lens 86); a post integrally formed into the single piece with the first section A, the post capable of receiving a barrel (shown in above figure 5 and 10a, item post in front of the barrel 183 receiving the barrel/ferrule 183); wherein the barrel includes a fiber access and a fiber stop (shown in figure 5 and 10a in which the fiber entering the ferrule/barrel 183 stopped at the aperture portion of the barrel); wherein a detector array 94 can be mounted on the support S so that the spatially separated beams  $\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$  are directed onto individual detectors of the detector array (see fig. 5 item photodetector array 94); wherein optical fibers are arranged to receive individual ones of the spatially separated beams (shown in at least fig. 10a, item receiving fibers in the array of fibers 186).

Claims 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over combination of Kramer and Ibsen (US 20030067645).

Regarding claims 23, Kramer teaches a multiplexing device (shown in at least figure 5 and 28, shown above), comprising:

means for separating an input light beam 88 into constituent parts  $\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$  with a single piece component 10 (see fig. 5, above, first section S through grating 10 separates input beam 88 into  $\lambda_1.. \lambda_3$ );



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means 94 for detecting the constituent parts  $\lambda 1.. \lambda 3$  from ***the single piece*** component 10; means 100 for aligning the means for separating (see first section S) with the means for detecting 94 (see the housing 100, inherently, aligns the first section S--for separating the input light beam 88 into constituent parts  $\lambda 1.. \lambda 3$ —with that of the detector 94; note that this alignment scheme is analogous to the applicant's aligning means—i.e., as stated in the specification parag. 0034 with regard to alignment of the elements/means in figure 2).

However, Kramer does not specifically teach wherein the above ***single piece*** is a ***molded single piece***. Although the examiner does not give patentable weight to the process limitation '***molded***' since the process used to make the single piece does not have any bearing in the function of the demultiplexer--see also arguments presented in rejection of claim 1-- nevertheless, such a single piece in which it is molded is taught by Ibsen et al. (see parag. 0153). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify Kramer's single piece component 10 and replace it with that of Ibsen et al's molded single piece 214 in order to produce a WDM that include the above limitations since such demultiplexer would provide a surface relief/aligner transmission grating with improved durability with a highly diffraction efficiency performance (col. 2, lines 21-24 and 57-62).

### ***Response to Arguments and Amendment***

Applicant's argument filed on 9/14/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's assertion that Kramer does not that the above demutiplxer is not a single molded piece he examiner responds that no patentable weight is given to the limitation '**molded**' since the word 'molded' implies that the above demutiplxer was made through a process that is a molding process. The device multiplxere is a product claim and not a process claim and what is important is the integrated product itself and how it functions not how or which process was used to make it (see MPEM 2144.04); futher, the presence of process limitations on product claims, which product does not otherwise patentably distinguish over prior art, cannot impart patentability to the product *In re Stephens*, 145 USPQ 656 (CCPA 1965). See also 2113 Product-by-Process Claims: "[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (citations omitted) (Claim was directed to a novolac color developer. The process of making the developer was allowed. The difference between the inventive process and the prior art was the addition of metal oxide and carboxylic acid as separate ingredients instead of adding the more expensive pre-reacted metal carboxylate. The product-by-process claim was rejected because the end product, in both the prior art and the allowed process, ends up containing metal carboxylate. The fact that the metal carboxylate is not directly added, but is instead produced in-situ does not change the end product).

Regarding applicant's arguments regarding the single piece/element of demultiplexer of claim 23 is molded the examiner responds that although the examiner

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does not give patentable weight to the process limitation '**molded**' since the process which was used to make the single piece does not have any bearing in the function of the device/demultiplexer--see also arguments presented in rejection of claim 1-- nevertheless, such a single piece in which a it is a molded single piece is taught by Ibsen et al. (see parag. 0153). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify Kramer's single piece component 10 and replace it with that of Ibsen et al's molded single piece 214 in order to produce a WDM that include the above limitations since such demultiplexer would provide a surface relief/aligner transmission grating with improved durability with a highly diffraction efficiency performance (col. 2, lines 21-24 and 57-62).

***THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL***

This action in response to applicant's amendment made FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

**Contact Information**

9/14/05

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kianni C. Kaveh whose telephone number is 571-272-2417. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-19:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank Font can be reached on 571-272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
K. Cyrus Kianni  
Primary Patent Examiner  
Group Art Unit 2883

**KAVEH KIANNI  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

November 23, 2005